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No. 5. David Avery?  
A 1774.

Continuation  
OF THE  
NARRATIVE  
OF THE  
*Indian* CHARITY-SCHOOL,  
IN  
L E B A N O N,  
IN  
CONNECTICUT;

From the Year 1768, to the Incorporation of it with

*Dartmouth*-COLLEGE,

And Removal and Settlement of it in

H A N O V E R,

In the Province of

NEW-HAMPSHIRE, 1771.

By *Eleazer Wheelock*, D. D. 1771-1779

President of DARTMOUTH-COLLEGE.

Printed in the Year 1771:

Continuation

OF THE

NATIVE

THE

2398

IN

THE

IN

CONVICTS

THE

COLLIER

THE

HAMOVER

THE

NEW-HAMPSHIRE, 1771

By Edward W. W. D.D.

THE

THE YEAR 1771

3



## A CONTINUATION

Of the NARRATIVE of the Indian Charity-  
School in *Lebanon*, in *Connecticut*, from the  
Year 1768, 'till it's Incorporation,  
Removal & Settlement in *Hanover*,  
in the Province of *New-*  
*Hampshire*, 1771.

\*\*\*\*\*Y friendly reader, I trust, will find  
\*\*\*\*\* sufficient excuse for my neglecting a  
\*\*\*\*\* M \*\*\*\*\* continuation of this narrative so much  
\*\*\*\*\* longer than the public may have justly  
\*\*\*\*\* expected, when he has read the fol-  
lowing account of the affair, and finds what I must  
have constantly had to fill up my time, and tho'ts,  
besides the ordinary work of my ministry, and the  
necessary cares and avocations for the support of a  
numerous family, without my saying any thing more  
in a way of apology for myself; especially if he also  
considers, that the whole has lain upon me, and  
that it has not been in my power to admit a part-  
ner that could at all ease me of the principal weight  
and burthen of it.

I have seen much of the loving kindness and  
faithfulness of God in supporting me under  
various trials, and directing my way hitherto, till  
the plan appears so nearly accomplished, and the  
prospects, thereby exhibited, of more extensive use-  
fulness,

fulness, than was at first thought of, appear to be very encouraging.

I am greatly mistaken if I have not been enabled to commit my way unto the Lord, and trust in him to bring to pass that whereby he should be glorified, and his own cause and kingdom advanced in the earth: I trust also, I have found, according to his word, that he has directed my paths, step by step, in the prosecution of it hitherto. And I think I have partly learnt, that there is nothing more remaining for me to do, than in the capacity of a servant, to follow him, without fear, wherever he does, by word, or providence, point out my way for me: and that all devices, and endeavours, diverse from his counsels, are, and will be vain and fruitless: and if the event shall prove that I have done right, and the success shall be according to my hopes, I know for certain, that none of the glory of it will belong to me, but to God alone, who has chosen an instrument, for this purpose, from among thousands better qualified by nature, and grace, and he has done it that he might have occasion to shew the excellency of his own glorious perfections, in accomplishing the designs of his grace hereby, and thus secure all the glory to himself alone.

The smiles of heaven upon this school were such, in the collections made for it, and the general approbation of my plan, the progress of the design thereupon, the increase of my number, and the prospect that further resources would be found for the support of a yet greater number, that it appear'd quite necessary to build to accommodate the same; and the plan which I laid for this purpose, was to secure a sufficient tract of good land, for the only use and benefit of the school; and that

that the English charity scholars should be led to turn their exercises, for the relaxation of their minds from their studies, and for the preservation of health, from such exercises as have been frequently used by students, for these purposes, but are otherwise wholly useless and unprofitable, to such manual labour as might be subservient to the support of the school, and also serve, in an easy and natural way, to invite and draw the Indian children of the school, to the love, esteem, and understanding of that which will be necessary for them in civilized life; and so, by the practice and example of English scholars, effectually remove the deep prejudices, so universally in the minds of the Indians, against their men's cultivating lands, or going into the business of husbandry. And I apprehend, that by this means, English youth would have a further advantage, subservient to the business of a mission, by being inured to, and perfected in, the understanding of that which will be necessary for their own comfort, as well as their promoting civilization among the savages, which will be one branch of their business among them, and that without which they must unavoidably perish from this continent, and that very swiftly too, if population by the English on their borders pursues them as it has done of late years; by which means their wild game is destroyed, or driven from them, which has been, and is, their principal dependance for subsistence, and therefore they are forced to remove, from time to time, further back into the wilderness for the benefit of hunting.

I was, and am still, as much as ever, persuaded that, as such exercises are agreeable to the original constitution plan'd by God himself, and must be approved by reason, as well as scripture, and has  
had

had the testimony of so many gentlemen of character, who have made the trial for their own health, and found the benefit of it, so it may be made reputable for the youth of this seminary, and especially as it is in itself an institution of charity.

The necessity of building, and also that I proposed to fix it at any distance where the design might be best served by it, became publickly known, whereupon great numbers in Connecticut, and in neighbouring provinces, made generous offers to invite the settlement of it in their respective places. In which affair I employed proper agents, to view the several situations proposed, and hear the several arguments, and reasons that might be offered by the solicitors for it, and make a faithful report of the same.

The magistracy of the city of Albany offer'd an interest estimated at £. 2300 sterling, besides private donations, which, it was supposed, would be large, to fix it in that city.

Several other generous offers were made to fix it in that vicinity. His Excellency, Sir Francis Bernard, Baronet, governor of the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, in company with two others, offered two thousand acres of good land in a central town in the county of Berkshire in said province. To which were added several other donations amounting in the whole to 2800 acres of land, and a subscription said to be about £. 800 sterling. Also, generous offers were made to invite it to Stockbridge, and other towns in that province.

Several generous offers were made by particular towns and parishes in the colony of Connecticut, and particularly to continue it where it had its rise. But the country being so filled up with inhabitants, it was not practicable to get so large a tract of lands

as was thought to be most convenient and useful for it in those old settlements.

But it is not necessary I should be so particular in my account of these, as, for weighty reasons, I shall be in the account of those donations, made by subscription, to invite the settlement of it in *Hanover* in *New-Hampshire*, in which the quantity of lands mentioned, are no certain rule by which we may judge of the true value of the same; the quality and situation of some being so much preferable to others. And the sums here entered in sterling money, are in general promised to be paid in labour, lands, materials for building, and other provisions for the school, and at such several times as best suited the circumstances of the subscribers. And they are as follow, viz.

THE Kings most gracious Majesty, by advice of his Excellency John Wentworth, Esq; his Majesty's governor of the province of New-Hampshire, and of his council, a Charter of the township of Landaff, about 24,000 acres.

Honorable Benning Wentworth, Esq; late governor of New-Hampshire, 500 acres, on which the College is fixed in Hanover.

Hon. Theodore Atkinson, Esq; 500 acres.

Theodore Atkinson, jun. Esq; one right.

Hon. Mark H. Wentworth, Esq; one do. in Plainfield.

Hon. J—— Nevin, Esq; half a right.

William Parker, Esq; half a do. in Piermont.

Hon. Peter Levis, Esq; one right in Piermont.

Hon. Daniel Warner, Esq; one do. in Leicester.

Hon. John Wentworth, Esq; one do. in Thetford.

Hon. Daniel Peirce Esq; 500 acres.

Samuel Livermore, Esq; 300 acres, in Chatham.

Walter

Walter Bryant, Esq; one right in	Burton.
John Moffat, Esq; one right in	Masons-Claim,
Matthew Thornton, Esq; one right in	Castleton.
Mr. Ebenezer Smith 100 acres.	
Phillips White, Esq; 250 acres in	Wentworth,
and 250 in	Warren.
Col. Jonathan Grulley, 125 acres in	Wentworth,
and 125 in	Warren.
John Phillips, Esq; seven rights in	Sandwich.
Col. Nathaniel Folsom, one right in	do.
Col. Nicholas Gilman, 100 acres in	do.
Samuel Folsom, Esq; 50 acres in	do.
Mr. Enoch Poor, 100 acres in	do.
Col. Clement March one right in	Addison.
and one do. in	Leicester.
Robert Fletcher, Esq; 100 acres.	
John Wendal, Esq; one right in	Barnard.
Walter Bryant, jun. Esq; one right in	Burton.
Hunking Wentworth, Esq; half a right, in	Barnard.
Reuben Kidder, Esq; half a right in	Campton.
Col. Jonathan Moulton, 250 acres in	Orford.
250 in	Piermont.
250 in	Relham,
and 250 in	Moultenboro'
Mr. John Moulton 100 acres in	Moultenboro'
Mr. Moses Little, two rights in	Saville.
Mr. Samuel Emerson, 100 acres in	do.
Mr. William Moulton, 300 do. in	Stonington.
Mr. James Jewet, 100 do. in	do.
Mr. Adam Cogswel, 100 do. in	do.
Col. Jacob Bayley. 240 acres.	
Timothy Bedel, Esq; 80 do.	
Capt. John Hazen, 240 do.	
Benjamin Whiting, Esq; 240 do. in	Newbury &
Topsham.	
Israel Morey, Esq; 400 do. in	Orford, and
other towns, handy for the use of the school.	
	Mr. Noah

Mr. Noah Dewey	80	Acres	in	Orford.
Capt. Noah Dewey, jun.	80	do.	in	do.
Mr. Thomas Sawyer	80	do.	in	do.
Mr. Daniel Tillotson	80	do.	in	Thetford.
Mr. Benjamin Baldwin	104	do.	in	do.
Mr. Ebenezer Baldwin	104	do.	in	do.
Mr. Daniel Cross	40	do.	in	Farley.
Mr. John Chamberlain	120	do.	in	Canaan.
Mr. Samuel Gillet	40	do.	in	Thetford.
Mr. Ebenezer Green	80	do.	in	do.
and	80	do.	in	Lyme.
Mr. Fredrick Smith	176	do.	in	Strafford.
Mr. Abner Chamberlain	40	do.	in	Thetford.
Mr. John Sloan	56	do.	in	Lyme.
Mr. William Sloan	80	do.	in	do.
Mr. Alexander Murray	40	do.	in	do.
Mr. David Sloan	24	do.	in	do.
Mr. Thomas Sumner	130	do.	in	Gilsum.
Oliver Willard, Esq;	750	acres	land	and £. 20.

				£.	s.	d.
Capt. Zadock Wright	—	—	—	3	7	6
Lieut. Joel Matthews	—	—	—	1	13	9
Mr. Paul Spooner	—	—	—	1	13	9
Mr. John Laiton	—	—	—	1	13	9
Mr. Christopher Billings	—	—	—	0	6	9
Mr. Charles Killam	—	—	—	0	16	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Mr. Timothy Lull	—	—	—	1	0	3
Mr. Asa Taylor	—	—	—	0	13	6
M. Zebulon Lee	—	—	—	0	16	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Mr. John Johnson	—	—	—	0	11	3
Mr. Matthias Rust	—	—	—	0	11	3
Capt. Francis Smith	—	—	—	9	0	0
Mr. John Stevens, jun.	—	—	—	7	10	0
Mr. Robert Miller	—	—	—	6	0	0
Mr. Abel Stevens	—	—	—	7	10	0
Mr. Reuben Jerold	—	—	—	2	5	0

B

Mr.

Mr. Willard Smith	-	-	6	0	0
Mr. Adam Clark	-	-	2	5	0
Mr. Charles Spalding	-	-	6	0	0
Mr. Daniel Short	-	-	6	0	0
Mr. Josiah Ruffel	-	-	2	5	0
Mr. Josiah Ruffel, jun.	-	-	3	15	0
Mr. Daniel Woodward	-	-	3	15	0
Mr. William Cutler	-	-	3	15	0
Mr. Josiah Colton	-	-	3	15	0
Mr. Joseph Smith	-	-	6	0	0
Mr. John Stevens	-	-	7	10	0
Mr. William Bramble	-	-	3	15	0
Mr. Joshua Dewie	-	-	3	15	0
Mr. Elisha Marsh	-	-	6	0	0
Mr. Christopher Pease	-	-	6	0	0
Mr. John Strong	-	-	4	10	0
Mr. David Blifs	-	-	0	15	0
Mr. Elijah Strong	-	-	1	10	0
Mr. Ebenezer Blifs	-	-	3	15	0
Mr. Daniel Pinneo	-	-	6	0	0
Mr. Thomas Miner	-	-	3	0	0
Mr. Nathaniel Holbrook	-	-	3	15	0
Mr. Henry Woodward	-	-	3	0	0
Mr. Abel Marsh	-	-	4	10	0
Mr. Lionel Udall	-	-	4	10	0
Lebanon Proprietors			1440	Acres	
Mr. Thomas Storrs	-	-	20	do.	
Capt. Nathaniel Hall	-	-	50	do.	
John Salter, Esq;	-	-	50	do.	
Mr. Nathaniel Storrs	-	-	50	do.	
Mr. Constant Southworth	-	-	100	do.	
Mr. Huckens Storrs	-	-	100	do.	
Mr. Amariah Storrs	-	-	20	do.	
Mr. Nehemiah Easterbrook	-	-	50	do.	
Capt. Samuel Storrs	-	-	50	do.	
Mr. Aaron Storrs	-	-	200	do.	
Mr. Huckens Storrs, jun.	-	-	100	do.	
				Mr.	

Mr. Jedediah Hebard	-	100	do.
Mr. Oliver Griswold	-	100	do.
Mr. Levi Hyde	-	100	do.
Mr. Israel Gillet	-	100	do.
Mr. Rufus Baldwin	£. 1 10 0 and	100	do.
Mr. John Gillet	1 10 0 and	100	do.
Mr. Eliezer Robinson	2 5 0 and	50	do.
Mr. Charles Hill	7 10		
Major John Slapp	1 10		
Mr. Joseph Wood	3 15		
Mr. Silas Waterman	1 2 6		
Mr. John Griswold	15		
Mr. David Bliss	15		
Mr. Joseph Martin	1 2 6		
Mr. Benjamin Fuller	0 7 6		
Mr. Azariah Bliss	3 15		
Mr. William Dana	7 10		
Mr. William Downer	3 7 6		
Mr. Joseph Tilden	4 14 6		
Mr. Samuel Mechem	1 7		
Mr. Benjamin Wright	2 14		
Mr. Benjamin Parkhurst	50 Acres Land		
Mr. David Rowland	200 do.		
Mr. Josiah Wheeler	50 do.		
Mr. Jacob Burton	67 do. and £. 1 0 0		
Mr. Ebenezer Ball	33 do.		
Mr. Thomas Murdock	33 do. and 0 10 0		
Mr. Elisha Crane	33 do. and 0 10 0		
Mr. Philip Smith	33 do. and 1 0 0		
Mr. Joseph Hatch	33 do. and 1 0 0		
Mr. Josiah Burton	20 do.		
Mr. Israel Brown	27 do. and 0 10 0		
Mr. Daniel Baldwin	13 do. and 1 10 0		
Mr. Francis Fenton	33 do.		
Capt. Hezekiah Johnson	80 do. and 1 0 0		
Mr. John Serjeant	40 do. and 2 10 0		

Mr. Timothy Bush	40 do. and	2	
Mr. Peter Thatcher	40 do. and	15	0
Mr. Daniel Waterman	24 do. and	15	0
Mr. John Slafter	40 do. and	1	
Mr. Samuel Hutchinson		2	10
Mr. Medad Benson		2	
Mr. John Hatch		2	10
Mr. Samuel Partridge		2	5
Mr. Elisha Partridge			10
Mr. Jonas Richards			10
Mr. John Hutchinson		1	
Mr. Elisha Burton		1	10
Mr. Nathan Messenger			5
Mr. John Wright		1	
Mr. Aaron Wright		1	10
Mr. Francis Smalley		1	
Mr. Joseph Ball		1	
Mr. Jonathan Ball			5
Mr. Samuel Brown		2	5
Mr. Samuel Waterman			7 6
Mr. Samuel Partridge, jun.			10
Mr. Ebenezer Jaques			7 6
Mr. Timothy Smith	90 Acres Land		
Mr. Jonathan Curtiss	120 do. and	3	15
Mr. Benjamin Davis	40 do.		
Mr. John Ordway	90 do.		
Maj. Joseph Stoops	110 do.		
Mr. John House	100 do.		
Mr. Jonathan Freeman	40 do.		
Mr. Nathaniel Wright	40 do.		
Mr. Otis Freeman	40 do.		
Mr. Gideon Smith	21 Dollars		
Mr. Nath. Woodward	16 Acres Land		
Mr. Isaac Bridgman	40 do.		
Mr. Knight Sexton	80 do. and	£. 15	
Mr. James Murch		30	

Mr.

Mr. Simeon Dewey	50 acres land and	7	10
Mr. Benjamin Rice		7	10
Mr. Asa Parker	50 do		
Mr. Edm. Freeman, ju.	40 do.		
Mr. Isaac Wallbridge	40 do. and		18
Mr. David Mason		2	
Mr. Jeremiah Trescot			18
Mr. Habakkuk Turner		7	10
Mr. Samuel Rust			15
Mr. Edmond Freeman	50 Acres		
Mr. William Johnson, jun.		1	2 6
Rev. Gideon Noble	40 Acres		
Mr. Abner Barker	30 do.		
Mr. Prince Freeman	50 do.		
Mr. Abel Johnson		1	2 6
Mr. William Johnson		3	15
Mr. Ruffel Freeman			18

*N. B.* The lands subscribed (inclusive of the township granted by Charter) amount to about 44 000 acres. And the sums to be paid in lands, provisions, materials for building, &c. to about £. 340 Sterling. And as there are some of the subscribers who have not as yet given deeds of lands by them subscribed, it is desired they would take the earliest opportunity for that purpose, as the conditions thereof are now faithfully performed on the part of the college and school. And it is also hoped that those who have subscribed labour, &c. for the benefit of the institution, will be punctual in performing the same, as there will likely never be an opportunity when the same will be more necessary, and the true design of the subscribers better answered than now, while it is struggling in its infancy.

The determination of the site of this school now appeared to be an affair so public, and so important, and that in which so many gentlemen of character were now interested, and therefore so delicate, that I could not think it prudent to attempt it myself, but to refer it wholly to the decision and determination of the honourable trust in England, who had condescended to patronize the institution by becoming surety to the generous donors for the due application of the monies collected in South-Britain for the only use and benefit of it; and accordingly I faithfully represented to them the case, and all the reasons which were offered in favour of the respective places to which it was invited, in order fully to enable them understandingly to give the preference, and determined to be governed myself wholly by their determination thereon. In consequence of which for many weighty reasons they gave the preference to the western part of the province of New-Hampshire, on Connecticut river, and determined that to be the place for it.

My next business was to secure the generous donations made to it in said province. And in order thereto, having consulted the principal gentlemen of the law, in this and the neighbouring provinces, who unanimously advised that an incorporation, if it could be obtained, was the only course I could take that would be safe for the institution, especially in bad times; the only thing that could inspire sufficient confidence in the donors, or satisfy the public, and secure myself and the institution from reproach, and such slanders as it must otherwise be unavoidably exposed to from its enemies in future times, I therefore fixed upon this as my next and immediate object.

But such had been the vigilance, plots, and devices

vices of some potent enemies at a distance against it, and such they had given reason to fear would again be their endeavour, as soon as the design of an incorporation should be known; and such the present distempered state of the nation; and of these colonies in particular, that it was therefore thought prudent to pursue it with all convenient speed, and in a way that would as little expose the design to the pleasure of its enemies, as might be.

And divine providence took a course to prepare the way for the accomplishing this, without the danger that was feared, which at first was quite out of my sight; for in February, 1769, when there was a special season of the outpouring of the spirit of God upon my people, and also upon the school; great numbers in the parish and school appeared to be under great religious impressions. The Indian children appeared to have a growing concern for their eternal salvation, and my hopes were more than ever raised, that I should soon see the good effects of it, in a number of instances. At this time two men of note in the Onondaga tribe were sent down for six of the principal children of that nation. They told me they came by the advice and approbation of the tribe, manifested and given in a public meeting of that party, who were called together for that purpose; and for this only reason, to make a visit to their parents. Their coming at such a season of the year, without the least previous notice given of it, to take their children home, on foot, at such a distance, when travelling was so difficult, and especially at such a season of special manifestation of divine grace, on account of which their continuance seemed to be of the greatest importance to their eternal salvation, appeared to be the work of the great enemy—  
indeed!

indeed ! and God's permitting it to be so, seemed to have a most dark and threatening aspect upon the great design. And notwithstanding they endeavoured to make their reasons as credible and forcible as they could, by representing the apprehensions that one of the parents had, that by reason of his great age, his life was near its end, the necessity of another on account of lameness, and the sickness of another, &c. and the queen, who is a widow, desired it as a favour that her little son might be allowed to make her a visit with the rest, and with all, professed a full purpose to send their children back again to school as soon as they had made the visit proposed ; yet I was not satisfied that they had disclosed to me the true and governing motives to their coming on such an errand ; nor am I yet fully satisfied what they were, but the most charitable conclusion I could make was from something I afterwards heard, viz. that the nations were all under apprehensions that they were just on the eve of a general war with the English, and therefore not willing their children should be with the English at such a time. They founded this persuasion upon dreams of some great men, noises in the air, &c. which they have received by tradition to be certain prognostics of such event. There had moreover, as I was informed, a little before been a war belt sent through the Six Nations, on the same prevailing apprehensions among some distant tribes. But whatever were their motives, or from what quarter soever inspired, after some time this providence which had appeared so exceeding dark and threatening upon my school began to wear quite another aspect, and seemed to be analogous to other instances of God's faithfulness and fatherly loving kindness towards it.

And that especially in these respects,

First, when I received the determination of my honor'd patrons of the place for the school, I then saw it would have been necessary to have dismissed the most of my Indian children from the school, and those in particular, they being small, if they had not been already gone, while I was pursuing the design before me, as I should be obliged to be a great part of my time abroad, and unable to take care of them, till I had made provision for, and settled my family and school in the wilderness; but it would have been difficult, if not impossible for me to have sent them home myself, without disclosing the reasons of it; but that was now done to my hand, and done in the best manner to inspire carelessness and security in the enemies of this school. And not only so, but I began to be fully convinced, by many weighty reasons, that a greater proportion of English youth, must be prepared for missionaries to take entirely the lead of the affairs in the wilderness, and hereby providence had made way for the admission of such in the room of those which were gone, and that without any danger, or inconvenience at all on account of my absence, which accordingly I effected.

Moreover, on these children's leaving the school, which was before the determination of the site for it by the Hon. Trust, was known, a report spread far and wide, and gained credit with many, that my school was coming to nothing: Which report appeared to be favourable indeed, and as tho' providence had plan'd the whole, for the safety and success of the design. I also found it expedient to send home the rest of the children of the Six Nations, which did not at all lessen such apprehensions as had been conceived of it, as the sending of these

away was generally supposed to be on account of my discouragements in the affair. But how much influence this had, or whether any at all to prevent such efforts against me, as were feared and expected in the accomplishment of the design of a charter, I cant say, but so it was, the whole was done without any opposition at all.

But however these things were, I have view'd these & a chain of other providences of God in such a connection, and they have appeared in such a light, as has given me sensible pleasure and satisfaction : and I think they exhibit no matter or ground of discouragement at all, but the contrary. I have spoken the larger and more particularly upon this head, and shall yet have occasion to say something further upon it, to remove the misapprehensions which some have conceived, that on account of the aforementioned unintelligible events, and some other discouragements which I have met with in my endeavours to christianize the Indians, I have in whole, or in part changed my object from the Indians to the English, and am, at least in part, perverting the collections which were sacred to the only purpose of christianizing the pagans. And I trust I shall be able to satisfy all, who are willing to be satisfied, that I have invariably kept the same object in view, and have followed the plainest dictates of reason, scripture and providence, in every step I have taken in the prosecution of it. And I trust, if I may be so happy as to set this affair in its true light, though some things have been uncomfortable, yet the friends of Zion will find occasion for renewed praises, and thanksgivings to God; that he has not left off, nor abated his former loving kindness towards this institution.

The most melancholly part of the account which  
I have

I have here to relate, and which has occasioned me the greatest weight of sorrow, has been the bad conduct, and behaviour of such as have been educated here, after they have left the school, and been put into business abroad : and it is that from which, I think, I had the fullest evidence that a greater proportion of English youths must be fitted for missionaries ; and enough of them to take the lead intirely, and conduct the whole affair of christianizing and civilizing the savages, without any dependance upon their own sons, as leaders, in this matter, or any further, than they are employed under the immediate inspection and direction of Englishmen.

It is with regret I give the account, I should gladly suppress this part of it, did not justice to the public, and the vindication of my own conduct in the affair require it.

Among those whom I have educated, there have been near forty who were good readers, and writers, and were instructed in the principles of the christian religion, as their age, and time would admit, and were sufficiently masters of English grammar, arithmetic, and a number of them considerably advanced in the knowledge of Greek and Latin, and one of them carried through college, and was a good scholar, and others carried through a course of learning with not less expence for each of them, than would have been necessary to have supported an English youth through a course of collegiate studies, and they have generally behaved well while they were with me, and left my school with fair and unblemished characters, and under the influence of every motive I could set before them, and enforce upon them to induce them, to a good improvement of the distinguishing

guishing talents which God had committed to them, and many of them have gone immediately from my school into good, and reputable business, and such business as they were equal to, and generally to serve as school masters, but some as interpreters, &c. and nothing has prevented their being employed usefully, and reputably in various capacities till this day, but their want of fortitude to resist the power of those fashionable vices which were rampant among all their tribes. The current is too strong, and is tenfold more so by reason of the united force of such wicked dealers as are making great gain to themselves by the swift destruction of the poor savages; and by this means the progress of this design has been retarded, and the raised hopes of many, which were founded on those encouraging prospects have been disappointed, for of all the number beforementioned, I don't hear of more than half who have preserved their characters unstain'd, either by a course of intemperance or uncleanness, or both; and some who on account of their parts, and learning, bid the fairest for usefulness, are sunk down into as low, savage, and brutish a manner of living as they were in before any endeavours were used with them to raise them up: and there are some of whom I did, and do still entertain hope that they were really the subjects of God's grace, who have not wholly kept their garments unspotted amongst the pots. And six of those who did preserve a good character, are now dead.

And when I consider the complaints of the most able missionaries of insuperable difficulties of this kind, and from the same quarter—the discouragements of dear Mr. Brainard on this account, who has almost worn out his life in that service—and  
that

that the efforts which Mr. Kirtland made to stop the current of these evils among his party were at the peril of his life ; and the great difficulty he finds to maintain the reformation which he gained by the blessing of God there, and this notwithstanding the concurring help and assistance which he had, and still has, by a number of his spiritual children, and that he was himself upon the spot, and in high esteem among them, as a friend, and father, I think it not so much to be wondered at that their own children who are yet necessarily under the influence of parents and superiors, &c. should not be able to resist such opposition, and withstand such great temptations, as they must unavoidably have to encounter in reforming, or only refusing their compliance, with such evils as are fashionable and reputable among them, and which the general practice of all about them had made familiar to them from their mother's womb.

These youth have generally done well in their schools for one season, or till their schools have been broken up by a hunting tour, or by some public congress ; but I have seldom known an instance of their collecting their children, and reviving their schools after they have been so broken up—the youth themselves seem to be so conscious of their own unworthy behaviour, or their not having answered my expectations, that they appear shy of me, and of such as I have sent among them ; in-somuch that the kindest invitations will scarcely prevail upon them to return to my house.

These are some of the facts which have fully convinced me of an absolute necessity of sending well-chosen English youths on this errand. But a supply of such have not appeared, nor are they to be had upon this continent, at any cheaper rate than

than by chusing the persons, and educating them for the very purpose.

It may be proper here to add, what I take to be well known in this country, that several funds appropriated to this use, have been either wholly, or in a great part, unimproved for many years for want of youth properly qualified for the service, and willing to enter upon it. And nothing appears to inspire a hope that this difficulty will be removed, unless in the way here proposed: and I may add, that the time for doing any thing effectual for the help of the savages, and especially for the Six Nations, is probably, and in the opinion of the best judges, very short: they evidently appear to be in, and very far gone already by, a quick consumption, they are wasting like a morning dew. They, and especially the *Moback* nation, are reduced to a small number, compared to what they were a few years ago. And very similar to them is the case of all their tribes; so far as the means of this consumption extend, excepting those who have been prevented, and restrained, by the resolution, and vigilance of their missionaries.

These poor stupid creatures, while they live alone, that is, without those among them who are capable to see, and faithful to prevent the evils and mischiefs that threaten them, are sadly exposed, (notwithstanding any wholesome laws that may be provided in the case) to be preyed upon, and consumed, by such dealers, as are purchasing, or rather stealing their lives from them with spiritous liquors. By this means many murders are committed, many perish, or get their death in their drunkenness, children neglected, pregnant women miscarry, and all they have got by hunting for the support of their families, sold and sacrificed to  
their

their ungovernable appetites, which will prescribe no bounds, nor admit any restraints, till a total inability to purchase more liquor, does it for them.

This, with their idleness, and universal aversion to cultivate their lands, which I suggested before, must unavoidably hasten their destruction, and especially as the English settlements will likely be following close after them, as fast as the Indians remove back into the wilderness, and I fear I shall not be suspected to be too uncharitable, if I mention one thing more which much increases the prospect of their ruin, unless there be a remedy speedily provided, and that is that many of the white people, who are settling on some part of their borders, need christianizing nearly as much as the Indians themselves. And at present nothing appears but the country will be fill'd with such inhabitants, and if so, there is no need of a spirit of prophecy to foretel nearly what their influence upon the savages will be, unless there be those among them who shall have ability, equal to the difficulties of such a case, and will act the friendly, and faithful part for them.

And what expedient can be devised more likely, and more becoming christians, to remove and prevent these evils, and save the poor savages from that temporal and eternal destruction which is so evidently just at their door, than to fill their country as fast as possible with learned, zealous, godly missionaries, who may unite their endeavours in the common cause, and spiritually strengthen and encourage one another.

Nothing short of this appears to have a human probability of effecting the great end proposed, and it appears to me that nothing short of this is the duty of God's people to attempt at such a crisis,  
and

and in such an extream, and almost desperate case, unless we may wait for the return of miraculous operations of the spirit to effect it.

These hints may suffice to represent the views I had and still have of the case, and suggest some of the considerations which have had a governing influence upon my conduct. And I am for many reasons nearly perswaded that God, who has graciously pointed out and succeeded my way hitherto, will carry this plan into execution, and that he will yet try the savages, who are our object with stronger means than they have ever yet in general had ; and that he will open the hearts and hands of his people to provide supplies for the same.

I trust that all who are well acquainted with this whole affair, and competent judges of the same, will esteem the reasons I have offer'd abundantly sufficient to justify my determination, that the number of English missionaries must be enlarged.

So there were also many things which, upon the most deliberate view and consideration of the case, I could not but understand to be openings, and a call in providence, to make this institution, still more extensively useful, than was at first thought of ; and perpetuate the usefulness of it when there shall be no Indians left upon the continent to partake of the benefit, if that should ever be the case, and this without the least impediment or disadvantage, any manner of way, to the first object of it.

I suppose it to be well known in this country,

1. That there is at this day, and has for some years been, a great want of youth properly fitted for, and inclin'd to enter upon, the work of the ministry among the English, as well as Indians : perhaps there is not now, in our several colonies, so much as one candidate to five vacant congregations

tions : and I am told, by those whose account I rely upon, that there are in this vicinity, that is, in this part of the country which is now settling, more than two hundred towns already chartered, settled, and settling, which do, or soon will, want ministers. And it appears to me that the very nature, constitution, and design of this seminary is peculiarly favourable, and well calculated for the education of such, as it is an institution more entirely of a religious nature, than other seminaries in the land, as by the very constitution of it, real religion, or at least, a solemn, and credible profession of a full purpose of heart, so far as they know themselves, wholly, and without reserve to devote themselves to the service and glory of the Redeemer in the world, and among the Indians, if he in his providence shall open a door for it, is a condition of admittance into this school, required of all English charity scholars ; nor is any one to expect to continue in it, whose life does not correspond with such a profession.

2. There have been, and I hope are, and will be, instances of early piety in youth of pregnant parts, in this country, and especially in places where God has mercifully poured out a spirit of grace upon his people, who are prevented an education only for want of ability to bear the expence of it. Such I apprehend may soon be assisted in this seminary without the least disadvantage to their studies, or the least diminution of the fund designed for the Indians, or the least perversion of the design of the pious donors, and that only (after the example of charity scholars) by turning their necessary diversions for their health, from such exercises as are otherwise useless, and unprofitable, to the cultivation of these lands, or other manual labour.

3. The importance of sending godly and faithful, as well as learned ministers into these parts of our country, which are, and likely will be, (till, the whole continent be filled) settling on the Indian borders, as fast as the Indians remove back into the wilderness. The importance of this I conceive to be very great to the comfort, success, and well-being of the Indian missions, as well as to the people to whom they may be sent. And this I suppose to be so evident at first view, that the bare mentioning of it is sufficient, without saying more upon the head.

With these views, and under the influence of such considerations as have been suggested, my next object was now to obtain such an incorporation as would effectually secure the generous donations made to this school, to the only use and design of them, and as would also be reputable for youth who may receive an education here, with a view to their public service in the churches of Christ, and accordingly I employed a proper agent to solicit his Excellency *Governor Wentworth*, whom God has raised up to serve the interests of the great Redeemer in his province; and who appears to be unwearied in doing good, and by him have obtained a generous charter, by the name of *DART-MOUTH COLLEGE*, endowed with all the powers, and privileges of a university, with which this school is connected, and to which it is designed to be subservient, and is by said charter invested with the donations made to it in said province: though the school itself remains under the same jurisdiction and patronage as before.

But as neither the honorable trust in England, nor the charter had fixed upon the particular town or spot on which the buildings should be erected.

Wherefore

Wherefore to compleat the matter, as soon as the ways, and streams would allow, I took the Rev. Mr. Pomery, and Esq; Gilbert, (a gentleman of known ability for such a purpose,) with me to examine thoroughly, and compare the several places proposed within the limits prescribed, for fifty or sixty miles on, or near said river; and to hear all the reasons, and arguments that could be offered in favour of each of them, in which service we faithfully spent eight weeks. And in consequence of our report, and representation of facts, the trustees unanimously agreed that the southwesterly corner of Hanover, adjoining upon Lebanon was the place above any other to fix it in; and that for many reasons, viz. 'Tis most central on the river—and most convenient for transportation up and down upon the river—as near as any to the Indians—convenient communication with Crown-Point on Lake Champlain—and with Canada, being less than sixty miles to the former, and one hundred and forty to the latter, and water carriage to each, excepting about thirty miles, (as they say) and will be on the road which must soon be opened from Portsmouth to Crown-Point—and within a mile of the only convenient place for a bridge across said river. The situation is on a beautiful plain, the soil fertile and easy of cultivation. The tract on which the college is fixed, lying mostly in one body, and convenient for improvement, in the towns of Hanover and Lebanon, contains upwards of three thousand acres.

After I had finished this tour, and made a short stay at home to settle some affairs; I returned again into the wilderness to make provision for the removal and settlement of my family and school there before winter. I arrived in August, and found

matters in such a situation as at once convinced me of the necessity of being myself upon the spot. And as there was no house conveniently near, I made a hut of logs about eighteen feet square, without stone, brick, glass or nail, and with 30, 40, and sometimes 50 labourers, appointed to their respective departments, I betook myself to a campaign.

I set some to digging a well, and others to build a house for myself and family, of 40 by 32 feet, and one story high, and others to build a house for my students of 80 by 32, and two stories high. They had so near finished my house, that by advice of principal workmen, I sent for my family and students, but when they had dug one well of 63 feet, and another of 40, and found no prospect of water, and I had found it therefore necessary to remove the buildings, I sent to stop my family, and try'd for water in six several places, between 40 and 70 rods, and found supply for both buildings—I took my house down and removed it about 70 rods. The message I sent to my family proved not seasonable to prevent their setting out—they arrived with near thirty students. I housed my stuff, with my wife, and the females of my family in my hut—my sons and students made booths & beds of hemlock boughs, and in this situation we continued about a month, till the 29th day of October, when I removed with my family into my house. And though the season had been cold, with storms of rain and snow——two saw-mills failed, on which I had chief dependance for boards, &c. and a series of other trying disappointments, yet by the pure mercy of God, the scene changed for the better in every respect—the weather uncommonly favourable—new resources for the supply

of boards, &c. till my house was made warm, and comfortable——a school-house built, and so many rooms in the college made quite comfortable, as were sufficient for the students which were with me ; in which they find the pleasure, and profit of such a solitude ; and since the settlement of the affair all, without exception, are sufficiently engaged in their studies.

But that which crowns all, is, the manifest tokens of the gracious presence of God by a spirit of conviction and consolation. For no sooner were these outward troubles removed, but there were evident impressions upon the minds of a number of my family and school, which soon became universal, insomuch that scarcely one remained who did not feel a greater or less degree of it, till the whole lump seemed to be leavened by it, and love, peace, joy, satisfaction and contentment reigned through the whole.

The 23d day of January was kept as a day of solemn fasting and prayer, on which I gathered a church in this college, and school, which consisted of twenty-seven members, and three added since ; on which occasion they solemnly renewed their oath of allegiance to Christ, and intire devotedness of body and soul, and all endowments of both, without reserve to God, for time and eternity.—And a solemn and joyful day it was, for they rejoiced, (many of them at least) at the oath, as having sworn with the whole heart. The Lord make us steadfast in his covenant, and enable us by his grace, on which alone we depend, to perform unto him our vows, and never more suffer among us an evil heart of unbelief in departing from God, nor any root of bitterness, resulting from it, to spring up in this seminary to the disho-  
nor

ner of God, or to obstruct the growth and progress of true religion in this school of the prophets, to the latest posterity.

The charter of this school requiring a meeting of the corporation within a year from the date of it, I did therefore, as was requisite, to save the forfeiture of it, call a meeting of the trustees, on the 22d day of October.—At which meeting it was proposed to the trustees whether something could not be done by them to perpetuate the name, and deed of Mr. Joshua Moor, late of Mansfield in Connecticut deceas'd; who was the first considerable benefactor to the school when it was obscure, and by many esteem'd contemptible, and after taking the matter into consideration, it was resolved that they had no right by the charter to do any thing in that matter, and that the charter gives the trustees no right of jurisdiction but over the college; and that the school remains still under the same patronage, authority and jurisdiction, as it was under before the charter was given.

And it was also resolved, at the same time, that the college as well as the school, should continue under perental government as the school has hitherto been, till they should find occasion to alter it. But if God shall please graciously to continue the same influence upon the minds of the students, as there has hitherto been, there will never be need of any other form of government to the end of time, nor any other or greater trouble in that matter, than only to point out to the students what is right and well-pleasing to God, and what is not so. The Lord grant this may be our happy case.

Besides a solemn profession before mentioned, as required of all English youth who are admitted as charity scholars into this school, there are also required

quired sufficient bonds, that in case providence shall open a door for their serving the Redeemer in that capacity, and they are not prevented by unavoidable providence, such as sickness, or death, and they withdraw from that purpose, for the sake of other more agreeable, or profitable service, or by their own conduct render themselves unmeet for the sacred work, they shall refund to the school what has been expended for their education, till full compensation be made therefor.

The number of charity scholars now belonging to this school is twenty-four, of which eighteen, are English who are fitting for missionaries—and five of them are Indians, one of which I am also fitting for a missionary—and another of mix'd blood, whose profession of love to Christ, and earnest desire to be instrumental of good to souls, has recommended him to such a tryal. One of the English youth before-mentioned is a great master of the languages of the Six Nations, having lived with them for eight or ten years till he was naturalized : about three of which years he served as interpreter to the Rev. Mr. Moseley, a missionary, employed by the Hon. Boston Board. I took this youth with a view to his instructing my students in those languages, while I am fitting him for a mission.

There are also, besides these, two who have gone through with their learning, and were graduated at Yale College above a year ago, viz. Mr. Avery, who was appointed to a mission with Mr. Kirtland last spring, but was prevented by sickness, and is now preaching to the Indians on Long-Island, and designs if his health will allow, to enter upon the proposed mission as soon as the season favours it. The other who was graduated with him, is Mr. Macclure

Maccluer, who is at present the teacher of this school.

I have at present a prospect, if God shall graciously continue his favours; that there will be four besides Mr. Avery well fitted and qualified to enter upon the business of missionaries in the wilderness next spring. And notwithstanding the progress of my design of sending missionaries among the Onondagas, &c. mentioned in the last narrative printed in England, has been unhappily obstructed, I hope God is now preparing those who will soon go among them in the spirit and power of *Elias*. And whereas something has been already said respecting the matter, and manner of diversion recommended to the students of this college, and school, and it may be expedient, for several reasons, to make the public more fully acquainted with it, I shall therefore here insert something relative thereto from the orders and rules concluded upon, and recommended to be observed by them. Which is as follows.

“ And whereas the first object of this institution  
 “ is the civilizing and christianizing the Indians,  
 “ Therefore, in order to naturalize them, and  
 “ lead them into an understanding of proper cultivation of lands, and such manual arts as are useful, and necessary in civilized life, and remove  
 “ their obstinate prejudices against the practice of  
 “ the same, and bring them into an esteem of it, as  
 “ worthy and becoming men, and christians; and  
 “ also as a means to preserve the health of all  
 “ both Indians and English—lessen the expence of  
 “ an education, and make way that a greater number may partake of the benefit. And also,  
 “ whereas by the generous donations made to this  
 “ school of a fertile soil, convenient for improvement,  
 “ ment,

ment, whereby the channel of their diversions may be turned from that which is puerile, such as playing with balls, bowls, and other ways of diversion, as have been necessarily gone into by students in other places for want of an opportunity to exercise themselves in that which is more useful, and better calculated to answer all the great and good ends proposed, and many others which can be proposed in the aforesaid methods of diversion, it is therefore earnestly recommended to the students, both in college and school,

1st. That all the English students, in the college, and school, treat the Indian children with care, tenderness, and kindness, as younger brethren, and as may be most conducive to the great ends proposed.

2. That they turn the course of their diversions, and exercises for their health, to the practice of some manual arts, or cultivation of gardens, and other lands, at the proper hours of leisure, and intermission from study, and vacancies in the college and school.

3. That no English scholar, whether supported by charity, or otherwise, shall, at any time speak diminutively of the practice of labour, or by any means cast contempt upon it, or by word or action, endeavour to discredit, or discourage the same, on penalty of his being obliged, at the discretion of the president, or tutor, to perform the same, or the equivalent to that which he attempted thus to discredit; or else, (if he be not a charity scholar) to hire the same done by others; or, in case of refusal, and obstinacy in this offence, that he be dismissed from college, and denied all the privileges and honors of it.

“ 4. That no scholar shall be employed in labour in the hours of study, or so as to interrupt him in his studies, unless upon special emergencies, and with liberty obtained from the president or a tutor.

“ 5. That accounts be faithfully kept of all the labour so done by them, either for the procuring provisions for the support of the college and school, or that which shall be for real and lasting advantage to this institution ; and such accounts shall be properly audited, and a record kept of the same, for the benefit of such scholars, if they should be called by the providence of God to withdraw from their purpose of serving as missionaries in the wilderness, or to leave the service before they have reasonably compensated the expence of their education.

“ 6. That such as are not charity scholars, but pay for their education, may have liberty to labour for the benefit of the institution, at such times as are assigned to charity scholars, and the just value of their labour be accounted towards the expence of their support.

“ 7. That no freshman shall be taken off, or prevented labour, by any errand for an undergraduate, without liberty obtained from the president or a tutor.

“ N. B. Occasional errands and services for the college and school, are not designed to be accounted, nor their procuring fuel for their fires, and things equivalent for their'n or their chamber's use in particular, nor any thing which shall not be of real, or lasting benefit for the whole, unless in cases where they are incapacitated for labour, and yet are able to perform such er-

“ rands

“ stands in the room of those who can, and do labour in their stead.

“ Lastly, That this Indian charity school, connected with Dartmouth-College, be constantly hereafter, and forever, called and known by the name of *Moor's School*.”

Moreover, poor youth, who shall seek an education here, at their own expence, may not only have the advantage of paying any part of that, by turning their necessary diversions to manual labour, but also, as all that will be paid by such as support themselves, will be disposed of for the support of the Indian children, or other charity scholars, and therefore, whatever cloathing, or provisions shall be necessary for the school, will be good pay at a reasonable price.

But as this institution is primarily designed to christianize the heathen, that is, to form the minds, and manners of their children, to the rules of religion, and virtue; and to educate pious youth of the English to bear the Redeemer's name among them in the wilderness; and secondarily to educate meet persons for the sacred work of the ministry in the churches of Christ among the English; so it is of the last, and very special importance, that all who shall be admitted here in any capacity, and especially for an education, be of sober, blameless, and religious behaviour, that neither Indian children, nor others, may be in danger of infection by examples which are not suitable for their imitation. And accordingly I think it proper, to let the world know, there is no encouragement given that such as are vain, idle, trifling, flesh-pleasing; or such as are, on any account, vitious, or immoral, will be admitted here; or if such should, by disguising themselves

themselves, obtain admittance, that they will be allowed to continue members of this seminary, after they are known to be such: nor will it be well taken, if, on any pretence whatsoever, any shall attempt to introduce, or impose any youth upon this seminary, whose character shall be incongruous to, and militates against the highest, chiefest, and dearest interests of the first objects of it.

And it is my purpose, by the grace of God, to leave nothing undone within my power, which is suitable to be done, that this school of the prophets may be, and long continue to be, a pure fountain. And I do with my whole heart, *will* this my purpose to all my *successors* in the presidency of this seminary, to the latest posterity; and it is my last *will*, never to be revoked, and to God I commit it, and my only hope and confidence for the execution of it, is in him alone, who has already done great things for it, and does still own it as his cause; and blessed be his name, that every present member of it, as well as great numbers abroad, I trust, do join their hearty amen with me.

I know my honor'd patrons in Europe will do so, and support and encourage this purpose, with all their great, united, and extensive influence; and I have also the fullest assurance that the honourable board of trustees here, are united with one heart therein, and will to the utmost of their power, guard against all temptations, and occasions of corruption, which have been so fatal to the pious designs of some other seminaries.

His excellency governor Wentworth, among many other expressions of his care, and zeal to preserve the purity and secure the well being of this seminary,

seminary, against such evils as have been the ruin of, or at least, have a very threatening aspect upon, others which have come within his knowledge, has insisted upon it, as a condition of location, to which also all the trustees have cheerfully subscribed, that wher ver it should be fixed, there should be a society of at least three miles square, which should be under the jurisdiction of the college, that thereby unwholsome inhabitants may be prevented settling, and all hurtful, or dangerous connections with them, or practices among them, may be seasonably discover'd, and effectually prevented in a legal way; which thing is immediately to be effected; and thereby the said parish will be so under the controul of the college, as that it will be difficult for any to make a settlement near to it, or any tradesman be accomodated so as to commence any connections with it, who shall not be well recommended thereto, by a life and conversation strictly virtuous and religious. Accordingly every possible precaution is used to introduce such settlers, and especially such tradesmen, as the school must necessarily have dependance upon, as shoemakers, taylors, &c. and only such, whose moral and religious characters are well known and established; not that any think that this benefit can be effectually secured, or that the evils, we are guarding, and providing against, can be effectually avoided, by the mere wisdom, or prudence of any man, but that nothing may be wanting on our part, while we depend upon God alone to build up this cause for the honor of his own great name.

And as the youth who are fitting for missionaries have generally no connections, or obligations to call them abroad, they will likely continue here till they  
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are fitted to enter immediately upon the business they are designed for, by which means, it is hoped, they may escape many snares, temptations and disadvantages, which young graduates from other colleges have been often exposed to before they could be qualified for, or find a door opened in providence, to enter upon the particular business, and calling of their lives.

And as these have a business for life already provided for them, and a calling which is so honorable in itself, and so delightful in its nature to all who are fill'd with love to Christ, and compassion to the perishing souls of men, and such a manuduction into it, without burdensome cares and expence to themselves, and such a friendly and fatherly patronage to depend upon, under God, for their outward support, and subsistence in life, and also such fatherly assistance, as they may expect, in all emergencies of any kind, as occasion shall require. I think they are furnished with considerations, abundantly sufficient to overballance many, and even all those which flesh and carnal sense may suggest, against their chusing such a service. And if God should graciously pour out his spirit upon all parties of christians, and take away that party spirit, and biggotry which has been so stupidly connected with their names, whereby the spouse of Christ has been so shamefully disjointed and deform'd, and cause all with one heart zealously to improve the several funds sacred to this purpose, and with a Paullike, or rather Christlike spirit, rejoyce in each others successes as their own, how encouraging would the prospect be? For this I trust numbers are earnestly and daily supplicating the throne of divine grace.

I hope

I hope the prospects, which the imperfect hints I have here given, of a door opening, by the grace and favour of God towards this institution, for the education of pious youth for the service of the churches of Christ, and that at an easier rate, and more out of the way of temptation, than an education has been usually obtained heretofore, will encourage the saints still more and more to help forward the design, by redoubling their ardour at the throne of God's grace for his guidance and direction, and blessing thereon. And we are not to think it strange if we see, and feel the effects of envy, and enmity towards it; as the cause of real vital religion. Satan has not been wanting already to shew himself much disquieted upon this occasion; but, blessed be God, he has hitherto found nothing but lies to reproach it with, and I hope in God he never will.

And as the well-wishers to this undertaking, and especially such as have generously contributed to advance it hitherto, and such as have ability and disposition now to put a helping hand, at a juncture when expences for building, and putting these lands under proper improvement, are necessarily great, would likely be glad to know my present object, and the plan which I am nextly, and immediately pursuing. I therefore think proper to inform them, that as soon as the season favours, I purpose, by divine leave, to finish the buildings which I have begun, in the plainest and cheapest manner, and put as much of the lands, belonging to the school, as I can, under the most profitable cultivation; and also to set up a saw-mill, and a grist-mill, on a stream running through said lands; and also to build a large barn, all for the use and advantage

advantage of the school; all which appear to be of present necessity for the same. And I hope by the blessing of God upon endeavours, soon to be able to give the public an account of some scores of Indian youth and others supported by the produce of these lands, with but little expence to the fund.

And I would also take this opportunity to advise the generous subscribers, in the colony of Connecticut, and province of the Massachusetts Bay, &c. who have not yet paid their subscriptions, made in the years 1755, and following, for the only use, benefit, and support of this school, (the yearly interest whereof was payable on condition, and so long as the school should be continued, and the principal to become payable as soon as the school should become a body corporate, and thereby capable of the tenure and disposal of land, &c.) that I suppose the said subscriptions are now become payable by this incorporation, according to the true design, and intention of the pious subscribers; and that there will likely never be an opportunity for applying the same, when they will be more needed, or when it may be done more agreeable to their true intention, than the present is, by putting the lands under improvement, for the use, and support of the school; which, I apprehend, will be of greater advantage to it than tenfold the lawful interest of the money.

And, as it has not been practicable for me to write the benefactors to this institution particularly, either in Europe, or America, I must pray them to accept of this public expression of my gratitude for their respective liberalities, and pray them to believe that only through my continual crowd of business, and not in the least through want of grateful sentiments

sentiments of their generosity, have I been prevented writing them in particular. The Lord reward them a thousand fold, in that which is not corruptible; and grant they may never find occasion to regret their having opened their hands for such a benevolent purpose.

And as this institution is become the joy of such as have been praying for Zion's prosperity, so it is not strange if the rising of it to its present height, should move the envy of men of another spirit, who have been trying in vain to crush it. And though I may give offence to such (and nothing will offend them sooner than the truth) yet I will venture to appeal to all gentlemen, and christians of every denomination, who have the spirit, and genius of such, whether it be not mean, and beneath gentlemen, and base and vile for christians, when they, or any party of them, can injure, discredit or overset a design by saying all that is true of it, yet, rather than not accomplish so base an end, will plot to do it by slanders, falsehoods, and misrepresentations; and this not only by private whisperings, and false insinuations to all about them, as they have opportunity, but by letters sent abroad to be concealed from the injured party, which are replete with such slanders, as may best enable those to whom they are sent, to act the part of whisperers, and assassins like themselves, only with this difference, that the latter do it, with the advantage of the credit, and authority of the former, added to their own; and the more respectable the parties from whom, and to whom such false insinuations are sent; and the more out of the reach of being detected they are, the greater is the evil.

I have had opportunity for some experience of  
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this,

this, and especially in an instance that has come to my certain knowledge; and there being rumours among my friends, of such clandestine machinations, and undermining devices, now, or of late, on foot, against this institution; I would therefore humbly request all who are willing to know the truth, and form their doings according to the laws of Christ, that they would let me know, such slanders as may be propagated on either side the water, and give me opportunity to speak for myself, before they are received as true, and improved against me, or this institution, as such.

Since I entered upon the execution of the plan, of which I have been giving an account, I have neither heard, or known of any man, who either has known the affair, or was in a capacity to know it, and expressed any desire to be informed, who has in any respect disapproved the plan, or any step I have taken in the execution of it, but on the contrary, it has, so far as I know, been universally approved excepting that a dear brother, when I was under those trying circumstances, on the arrival of my family into this wilderness, before I was prepared to receive them, queried whether I had not pushed too hard to accomplish so great an affair as removing so far, (near two hundred miles) and settling my family, and school, in this wilderness, in so short a time. But I think the event has fully decided the question in my favour.

What I have been, and still am doing, has not been in a secret corner, but in the light of the noon-day sun, and under the observation, and liable to the censures of thousands of all denominations; and I have, and still do, always, lie open to be re-proved, and convicted of mistake, or instructed, and advised, by any, and all, who have proper oc-  
casion

sion for it : and the least hint of a suspicion that I am wrong, is enough to dispose me, at any time, to review, and consider whether I am right, or not. I esteem it to be my interest to know if I am not doing the will of God ; and I do account him my truest friend who will, at any time, advise me of my errors. The cause, which is my object, I verily believe to be God's own, and therefore have confidence that the devices of its enemies against it, will, sooner or later, be confounded. And I hope in God, who has the hearts of all in his hands, that he will yet raise up benefactors to make provision for the supply of its necessities ; and particularly for the lasting support of the president, and necessary instructors ; & that the wilderness will be made glad, and thousands be made to see and partake of the great salvation, by this means, to the glory of sovereign grace.

A M E N.



The Indian Charity-School in Lebanon, } Debtor.  
 To ELEAZAR WHEELLOCK, }  
 May 6th, 1768,

1768		l	s	d
May 6th,	To Ballance of Account adjusted this Day,	37	14	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nov. 6th,	To the Support of Missionaries,	198	16	8
	To Cloathing, Furniture, &c. for the Schools,	80	6	7
	To the Support of the Male School, School- Masters, &c.	171	19	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
	To the Support of the Female School, Mistres- ses, &c.	32	0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
	To occasional Journeys, & other incidental charges,	11	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
	5 Missionaries,			
	8 English Youth preparing for Missions,			
	14 Indian Males,			
	8 ——— Females.			

35 Have been supported by  
this Charity.

N. B. *Making and mending Cloaths, &c.  
 &c. for the Male School, has been  
 done by the Female School, which  
 will near counter-balance the Ex-  
 pence for Support of it.*

Sterling. £. 531 18 5

The

The Indian Charity-School in Lebanon, } Creditor.  
 To ELEAZAR WHEELOCK,  
 to November 6th, 1768.

1768			
June 20th,	By my Bill on John Thornton, Esq; in Favor of Mess. Daniel & Joshua Lathrop,	100	0 0
	By my Bill on ditto, in Favour of Mr. John Baker Brimmer,	100	0 0
25th,	By my Bill on ditto in favour of Mr. George Green,	39	5 0
Aug. 12th,	By my Bill on ditto in favour of Mess. Daniel and Joshua Lathrop,	100	0 0
Nov. 6th,	By Interest of Subscriptions received,	2	4 2½
Sep. 26th,	By Contributions made by Virtue of a Brief granted by the Gen. Assembly of Connecticut,	13	1 5½
	By Donations from various Parts,	31	16 0
Nov. 6th,	By Interest of £. 100 in the Hands of the Rev. Mr. Eells, from Dec. 23d, 1765, to Dec. 23d, 1768, at 6 per Cent.	18	0 0
	By Ballance referr'd to Dr. a new Account,	127	11 9

Sterling. £. 531 18 5  
 Errors Excepted,  
 Per ELEAZAR WHEELOCK.

The Indian Charity School in Lebanon, } Debtor.  
 To ELIAZAR WHELOCK, }  
 November 6th, 1768,

1768.	l	s	d
Nov. 6th, To Ballance of Account	127	11	9
1769. adjusted this Day,			
May 6th, To the Support of Missionaries,	117	19	1
To cloathing, Furniture, &c. for the Schools,	39	16	2
To the Support of the Male School, School-Masters, &c.	148	19	6
To the Support of the Female School, Mistresses, &c.	24	4	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
To occasional Journies, and other incidental Charges,	6	4	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
3 Missionaries,			
7 English Youth preparing for Missions,			
9 Indian Males,			
2 ——— Females,			
21 Have been supported by this Charity.			

N.B. Making and mending Cloaths, &c. &c. for the Male School has been done by the Female School, which will near counterballance the Expence for the Support of it.

Sterling. £. 464 14 9 $\frac{1}{2}$

The

The Indian Charity-School in Lebanon } Creditor.  
 To ELEAZAR WHEELLOCK,  
 to May 6th, 1769.

1768.			
Nov. 8	By my Bill of Exchange on John Thornton, Esq; in Favour Mess. Daniel and Joshua Rathrop,	200	0 0
Jan. 6th.	by my Bill on ditto in Favour of Mr. John Baker Brimmer.	120	0 0
	By my Bill on ditto in Favour of Mr. Isaiah Tiffany,	21	0 0
April 5th.	By His Excellency John Wentworth's Subscription receiv'd,	21	0 0
	By Cash received which Mr. Keen paid Capt. Robinson,	15	0 0
	By Mr. Wybard of Portsmouth's Legacy of £ 60 Sterling to this School, received, £. 10. of which has been improved, the other £. 50 remaining (well secured on 6 per Cent Interest) for future Improvement,	10	0 0
	By Interest of Subscriptions received	0	13 6
May 6,	By Ballance referr'd to Dr. a new Acc't.	77	1 3½
	<u>Sterling.</u>	<u>£. 464</u>	<u>14 9½</u>

Errors Excepted,

Per ELEAZAR WHEELLOCK.

*The above and foregoing Accounts for the Year past, were audited by the Hon. Shubael Conant, and Eliphalet Dyer, Esquires, and properly authenticated and transmitted to the Trustees in England.*

The

The Indian Charity-School in Lebanon, } Debtor.  
 To ELEAZAR WHEELLOCK, }  
 May 6th, 1769,

		<i>l</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>
1769.				
May 6th,	To Ballance of Account adjusted this Day,	77	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
	To Books, &c. received from the Trust in England at sundry Times,	64	2	5
	To an Allowance to the Rev. Mr. Kirtland, per Order of the Trust,	100	0	0
Nov. 6th.	To Support of Missionaries,	165	11	9
	To Cloathing, Furniture, &c. for the School,	55	7	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
	To Support of the School, School Masters, &c.	133	0	6
	To occasional Journies, and other incidental Charges,	17	4	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
	4 Missionaries,			
	8 English } Youths preparing			
	5 Indian } for Missions,			

17 Have been supported by  
 this Charity.

Sterling £. 612 7 10 $\frac{3}{4}$

The Indian Charity-School in Lebanon }  
 To ELEAZAR WHEELOCK, } Creditor.  
 to November 6th, 1769.

1769.		l	s	d
May 6th	By Subscriptions received of the Rev'd			
	Doct. Gifford, in Books,	19	4	8
	By Mr. Barnard of Leeds, his Sub-			
	scription in Testaments,	4	4	0
	By Part of T. S. Browning, Esq's Sub-			
	scription receiv'd in Books for the School,	3	3	0
	By the Rev. Mr. Fawcett's Subscription			
	received in Books for the School,	10	10	0
	By Cash paid in England by the Trustees			
	for 1312 Spelling Books for the School,	14	15	9
	By Cash paid by ditto for a Clock,	11	3	0
	By do. paid by do. for Greek Testaments	1	2	0
10th,	By ditto paid by ditto to John Shattuck	2	2	0
	received this Day,			
	By a Set of Bills in Favour Mess. Daniel			
	and Joshua Lothrop,	100	0	0
27th,	By ditto in Favour of ditto	100	0	0
July 10th,	By ditto in Favour Mr. Gersham Breed,	30	0	0
24th,	By ditto in Favour Mr. J. Huntington,	60	0	0
Sept. 6th,	By ditto in Favour Mess. Daniel & Joshua			
	Lathrop, for £. 50 0 0	48	15	0
	Deduct Loss 5 per Cent. 1 5 0			
	By ditto in Favour Mr. Isaiah Tiffany,	50	0	0
Oct. 4th,	By ditto in Favour the Rev. Mr. Kirtland,	100	0	0
5th,	By ditto in Favour of ditto,	50	0	0
	By Interest of Subscriptions received,	1	14	2
	By Connecticut Contributions received	0	13	6 1/2
Nov. 6th,	By Ballance refered to Dr. a new Account,	5	0	9
Sterling,		£. 612	7	10 1/2

Errors Excepted,

Per ELEAZAR WHEELOCK

G

The



The Indian Charity-School in Lebanon } Creditor.  
 To ELEAZAR WHELOCK, }  
 to May 7th, 1770.

1769.			
Nov. 10th,	By a Set of Bills in Favour Mr. Jedidiah		
	Huntington for	£. 50 0 0	47 0 0
	Deduct Loss at 6 per Cent.	3 0 0	
11th,	By do. in Favour of Mr. Isaiah Tiffany		
	for	£. 7 18 7	7 10 4
	Deduct Loss	1 10 8	
15th,	By do. in Favor Mr. A. Clark for	£. 30 0 0	
	Deduct Loss	1 10 0	28 10 0
28th,	By do. in Favor do. for	£. 30 0 0	
	Deduct Loss	1 10 0	28 10 0
Dec. 15th,	By do. in Favor Mr. J. B. Brimmer,		50 0 0
20th,	By do. in Favor do.		150 0 0
28th,	By do. in Favor the Rev. Mr. Kirtland,		
	for	£. 30 0 0	28 10 0
1770	Deduct Loss at 5 per Cent	1 10 0	
Jan 24th,	By do. in Favor Mr. Gershom Breed,		
	for	£. 50 0 0	47 10 0
	Deduct Loss,	2 10 0	
Apr. 19th,	By do. in Favor Mr. Isaiah Tiffany,		70 0 0
May 7th.	By Tuition Money receiv'd,		5 2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
	By Interest of Subscriptions received,		0 9 0
Sterling		£. 463	2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$

Errors Excepted,

Per ELEAZER WHELOCK.

The above and foregoing Accounts for the Year  
 past, were audited by Samuel Gray, and Jedidiah  
 Elderkin, Esquires, and properly authenticated, and  
 transmitted to the Trustees in England.

The Indian Charity-School in Lebanon } Debtor,  
 To ELEAZAR WHEELOCK, }  
 May 7th, 1770,

1770.			l	s	d			
Oct. 1st,	To Books bought for the	}	4	7	1½			
	Use of the School,							
	To Cloathing, Furniture,	}	95	27	9			
	&c. for the School,							
	To Support of Missiona-	}	42	11	9			
	ries,							
	To Support of the School,	}	117	15	5½			
	School-Masters, &c.							
	To occasional Journies, &	}	55	11	8½			
	other incidental Charges,							
	principally relative to	}	55	11	8½			
	the Removal and Settle-							
	ment of the School,	}	155	16	0½			
	To Ballance carried to Cr.							
	a new Account,	}						
	2 Missionaries,							
	17 English } Youths prepar-	}						
	3 Indian } ing for Missions							
<hr/>								
	22 Have been supported							
	by this Charity.							

Sterling £ 471 19 9 $\frac{1}{2}$

The Indian Charity-School in Lebanon } Creditor.  
 To ELEAZAR WHEELOCK,  
 to October 1st, 1770.

1770					
May 7th,	By Ballance of Accounts adjusted this Day	91	12	11	
	By Tuition Money received,	1	10	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	By Interest of Subscriptions received	37	7	0	
	By Cash received of Mr. De Berdt per				
	John Smith, 3 Years p. ft. (emitted)	9	19	6	
24th,	By a Set of Bills in Favor Mr. Ger	100	0	0	
	thom Braed,				
Aug. 11th,	By ditto in Favour of ditto	50	0	0	
13th,	By ditto in Favour of ditto	50	0	0	
15th,	By ditto in Favor Mess. Lathrop and	25	0	0	
	Smith of Hartford,				
20th,	By ditto in Favour Mr. Jon. Mason				
	for	£. 60	0	0	
	Deduct Loss at 10 per Cent.	6	0	0	
	By ditto in Favor the Rev. Mr. Kirt-				
	land, for	£. 60	0	0	
	Deduct Loss at 10 per Cent.	6	0	0	
	Deduct Loss at 5 per Cent.				
	on the Bill he had Dec	1	10	0	
	27, 1769, more than				
	was then deducted,				
		52	10	6	
	Sterling	£. 471	19	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	

Errors Excepted,

Per ELEAZAR WHEELOCK.

*The above Account for the last five Months, will  
 be exhibited to be examined and authenticated as usual,  
 at the Close of the Year.*

A PQ.

## A P O E M,

On the Rise and Progress of Moor's Indian  
*CHARITY-SCHOOL*, (now incorporated with  
*Dartmouth College*) it's Removal, and Settlement  
 in *Hanover*, and the founding a Church in the  
 same.

By One of Doct. *WHEELOCK*'s Pupils, educated  
 in said School, and now a Member of said Col-  
 lege, preparing for a Mission among the Indians.

SOME heavenly power soft whispering to my heart,  
 Inspire my soul and light divine impart ;  
 Teach me to sing how *Dartmouth* first arose,  
 In spite of mortal and immortal foes.

Say first, my soul, how the almighty mind,  
 Who at one view surveys all human kind,  
 Beheld the murdering savage mad with spite,  
 Reel to the regions of eternal night ;  
 And feeling god-like pity in his breast,  
 His glorious grace he thus with smiles address'd.

" Go grace triumphant, spread thy gifts abroad,  
 On savage mortals who despise their God ;  
 From heaven's bright world descend to humble earth  
 There g'ive an Indian seminary birth,  
 Where heathen youth from many a distant tribe,  
 The seeds of truth and science shall imbibe,

And

And learn to bow before our awful throne,  
 And hail me king of heaven and earth alone,  
 Learn to adore the sacred three in one,  
 Love and admire my own eternal son  
 (Who ransom'd hell-doom'd rebels with his blood)  
 And all the boundless mercy of a God:  
 Nor these alone; let virtuous English youth,  
 Whose bosoms glow with piety and truth,  
 Devote their lives and joyn the glorious cause,  
 Of snatching captive souls from satan's paws,  
 Who like a lion bound shall bite his chain,  
 And roaring loose the vassals of his reign.  
 Yet neither pride of earth nor powers of hell,  
 Tho' like a raging sea they foam and swell,  
 Shall e'er destroy this offspring of my love,  
 But by permission from my throne above."

Thus God ordain'd in heaven and what he will'd,  
 Almighty grace on earth below fulfil'd.  
 Up rose the infant school, small at her birth,  
 Just as a grain of mustard from the earth  
 Shoots up a tender stalk, and by degrees,  
 Spreads and extends, and emulates the trees.  
 As Sol's prolific beams, and kindly showers,  
 Call forth the vernal bloom, and fragrant flowers;  
 So

So grace divine display'd her heavenly store,  
 And cheer'd the infant School she rear'd before;  
 Cloath'd with her garments, nourish'd with her food,  
 And pour'd it's bosom full of every good.  
 Yet then, lest man should say (and claim the praise)  
 Behold the institution which I raise!  
 To show the world the Plan was all her own,  
 And keep assuming mortals from her throne,  
 She hid the cheerful glories of her eyes,  
 Bid envy rage, and malice vent their lies;  
 Then rose Contempt and Pride, with Sneers assail'd,  
 Help hid her head, and weak Assistance fail'd;  
 All light of human hope forbore to shine,  
 And clouds and darkness veil'd the whole design.  
 Then faith and hope, by heaven's own breath  
 (inspir'd,  
 Rais'd their petitions, and God's help requir'd;  
 Grace with a smile; expel'd th' impending harm,  
 Dispers'd the clouds; and drove away the storm;  
 Pour'd down her blessings, bid new friends arise,  
 And cheer the sinking school with fresh supplies;  
 Who, like a trembling child, which fears a fall,  
 For Help, on Albion's isle, presumes to call.  
 Albion, the boast of Fame, Europa's pride,  
 Which more outshines all other lands beside,

Than

Than noon-day Phœbus, in his blazing car,  
Exceeds the twinkling lustre of a star.

An isle renown'd for riches, arms and arts,  
For heroes, noble souls, and lib'ral hearts.

Illustrious *George*, enthron'd in sovereign rule,  
Commences donor to an Indian school ;

His bright example, fires each generous breast,  
And Charity, in fairest splendor dress'd,

Stands forth rever'd, while noble Britons join,  
To bring their off'rings, and adorn her shrine.

But see, above the rest, exalted stand,

The worthy few, who stretch'd their friendly hand,  
To lead young *Dartmouth*, thro' her infant state,

Support, build up, and make her truly great !

O! could my soul, in strains sublimely bold,

Sing, as the Bards immortal sang of old,

Their deeds should live eternal in my lays,

And heaven and earth re-echo to their praise.

Should great *Meonides* rise from the dead,

Or *Maro* rear his venerable head,

A theme like this, might kindle all their fire,

And with new glories, every page inspire,

The praise of charity, in every line,

Must spread her blooming beauties all divine.

Ye savage tribes, behold with vast surprize,

Devour the prospect with your wondering eyes !

Fair Charity to you her wealth displays,

Be your's the profit, and be her's the praise :

H

Be

Be chang'd your hearts, your bloody deeds disprove,  
And let your rugged passions soften into love.

Say next, my tuneful power, how grace ordain'd  
To move young *Dartmouth* to a distant land ;  
To pull this plant she rais'd with careful toil,  
And fix it, blooming, in a northern soil.  
Thus we behold, in pathless forests sprung,  
A fruitful tree, with golden apples hung,  
Inclos'd around with shades and gloomy wastes,  
Expos'd to beating rains, and stormy blasts ;  
So *Dartmouth* seated on her desert plain,  
Try'd, disappointed, and oppress'd with pain,  
Look'd back, and long'd for her old seat again. }  
Deep in her bosom heav'd the swelling sigh,  
And the big tear roll'd trickling from her eye ;  
Earthward, in pensive woe, her look she bent,  
And veil'd her face with gloomy discontent :  
Tho' wrong her conduct, yet, be censure still,  
Afflictions fall by heaven's all-sovereign will ;  
And in this storm, how could she chuse but weep ?  
When her almighty guardian seem'd to sleep ?  
When frightful prospects rose to sight around,  
When languish'd hope, and threat'ning nature  
(frown'd.  
For now the king of day, at distance far,  
In southern signs, drove his refulgent car ;

On



Yet he, at length, obtains his utmost goal,  
 And leaves, in darkness sunk, the frozen pole,  
 From whose eternal snows, the stormy blast  
 Howls thro' the pines, and sweeps the barren waste,

But what tho' Phœbus glanc'd a feebl' ray ?  
 God's spirit beam'd a more celestial day ;  
 On sin-sick souls, he shone divinely bright,  
 And bid them spring from darkness into light.  
 The gloom dispell'd, the mind desires new joys,  
 And bliss supernal ev'ry thought employs ;  
 Eternal truths the warm affections gain,  
 And vicious pleasures meet a just disdain.  
 With love divine, the raptur'd bosom glows,  
 And conscience, heal'd, indulges sweet repose ;  
 No more reluctant, now to dwell at home,  
 Acquits the soul, and longs for joys to come.  
 Earth, with her Toys, no more inspires delight,  
 But sinks away, and vanishes from sight,  
 With full consent, in holy cov'nant join'd,  
 To God both soul and body are resign'd ;  
 Time, talents, life and breath, and all are given,  
 To serve the Lord, and climb the road to heaven.  
*Jesus*, the filial God, in mercy dress'd,  
 Joins his young bride fast to his bleeding breast ;

Calms.

Calms all her pains, and eases every smart,  
And sets her as a seal upon his heart.

Inspires, with resolution to fulfil,  
The sacred dictates of his holy will.

Sweet peace and love, each happy soul inspires,  
And balmy friendship lights her gentle fires,  
In ev'ry breast; joy crowns each smiling day,  
And chearful minutes smoothly glide away.

Calm solitude, to liberal science kind,  
Sheds her soft influence on the studious mind;  
Afflictions stand aloof; the heavenly powers,  
Drop needful blessings in abundant showers.

Thus *Dartmouth*, happy in her sylvan seat,  
Drinks the pure pleasures of her fair retreat;  
Her songs of praise, in notes melodious rise,  
Like clouds of incense to the listening skies;  
Her God protects her with paternal Care;  
From ills destructive, and each fatal snare;  
And may He still protect, and She adore,  
Till heaven, and earth, and time shall be no more.





















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Neutralizing agent: Magnesium Oxide  
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